

ATLAW OVER HARLEM BLOCK

DAUGHTER SUES MRS. KOPPER FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Properties involved in at Third Avenue and 125th Street—Valued at \$100,000. Thirty Years Ago—Now Worth a Million—Her Objects to Management.

Mrs. Margaret G. Kopper, wife of Col. Frederick Kopper, who commanded the Seventy-first Regiment for several years, is the defendant in proceedings now pending in the Surrogate's Court in which her daughter, Eliza Caroline Capen, demands that Mrs. Kopper render a full accounting of her forty years stewardship of the large estate which Mrs. Kopper's mother, Charlotte E. Jenkins, left when she died in 1862.

The Jenkins estate included almost the entire block then bounded by Park avenue, 125th street, Third avenue and 124th street, and through it has since been run Lexington avenue. Mrs. Jenkins also owned the twenty-five foot front lot at 120 William street, on which the Lark & Fink building now stands, besides other property in Illinois and elsewhere. The William street property was sold in 1872 for \$34,500, and only the Harlem block remains. It had a frontage of 60 feet on 125th street and 45 on 124th, and the full block on Third avenue. On it stood for a great many years the Jenkins homestead, in which lived Col. and Mrs. Kopper and their children and Miss Sarah R. Jenkins, sister of Mrs. Kopper. For some years past Mrs. Kopper has occupied a suite in the Buckingham Hotel, while Col. Kopper has been living at 160 West Eighty-first street where he is not in Vermont, where he has a large country place. Mrs. Capen, the daughter, wife of Stuart Capen, also lives in Vermont.

Mrs. Capen has also named her aunt, Miss Jenkins, as a defendant in the proceedings, both Mrs. Kopper and Miss Jenkins having been named as executrices and trustees of their mother's will. While no specific charges are made by Mrs. Capen, she does charge generally that her mother and aunt "have not acted in a full, fair or proper manner with respect to their trusts" and that the income from the estate has been "imprudently" dealt with. It is really the contention of Mrs. Capen that the estate has been heavily mortgaged, that the properties have been allowed to fall into disrepair and that no care has been exercised to preserve the estate intact for the children of Mrs. Kopper, who under the will of their grandmother must eventually come into all the property.

When Charlotte E. Jenkins died she left a will and codicils providing that her husband, George W. Jenkins, should have a quarter of the income from her estate as long as he remained unmarried and that he and the children were to live together in the Jenkins homestead. The records of the city for 1901, showing the property in this section standing in the names of either "Sarah Jenkins and Margaret G. Kopper, individually and as trustees," or "Margaret Kopper," or "Jenkins Estate," give the total assessed valuation in that year for nine pieces of property at \$1,080,000. In 1872 in a partition proceeding in the Supreme Court these same properties were valued at little more than \$100,000.

Mrs. Jenkins further directed that her husband's quarter share of the income was to be first devoted to wiping out some small mortgages on the property and that during the life tenancy of her daughters at least \$1,000 a year was also to be so used. Jenkins remarried in 1866 and died in 1870. Meanwhile Mrs. Kopper, who had married Frederick Kopper, had qualified as executrix and trustee under the will. In 1871 she filed an accounting in the Surrogate's office and the following year her sister brought a suit in equity, the other sister being dead.

Refusing to let London, who took the testimony in this suit, report that it would be unwise to split up the Harlem block, as this property was then improving in value every year. But as to the William street property, between Fulton and John streets, he reported that this was "very unlikely to improve in value" and might profitably be sold. The partition judgment gave Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Kopper a one-sixth absolute interest in the Harlem block and several thousand dollars cash from the William street sale. The balance of the property was then divided between the two sisters, with remainder to the children. Since that judgment no accounting of any kind has been made by either Mrs. Kopper or Miss Jenkins, the latter of whom qualified as an executrix in 1880, and the two sisters, according to Mrs. Capen, have been mortgaging the property and disposing of the proceeds without advising the Court in any way of their actions.

In answer to these allegations Mrs. Kopper says that it is "a great sorrow" to her that her daughter should charge her with unfairness or injustice, as she had always sought to do her best by the children and believed she had done so. Mrs. Kopper declares that she never believed herself to be a trustee in the estate, but only an executrix, and that in 1881 she filed an accounting and was discharged as executrix, her sister then taking up the duties. She denies that she has managed the estate imprudently and maintains that she has had nothing to do with the estate save to receive and spend the income since 1881. As to the mortgage placed on the properties, she points back to a special act of the Legislature passed in 1877 by which the executors and trustees of the Jenkins estate were then specifically authorized to mortgage or sell any part of the estate if they should see fit and on making proper application to the Supreme Court.

When the matter was first drawn to the attention of Surrogate Beckett some time ago he decided that the facts clearly showed that both Mrs. Kopper and Miss Jenkins were trustees as well as executrices and that therefore citations should issue commanding them to appear and render an accounting. From this the executrices have appealed and meanwhile a stay of the citations has been granted. Going over the musty report of Referee

FIRE ALARM MEGAPHONED.

Blaze First Seen by a Dog Destroys A. T. Shand's Home in Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 2.—When a fox terrier in the home of Henry Drouet of 78 Hawthorne place saw a flame throw its light into the house at 4 o'clock this morning it began barking and awakened its master, Mr. Drouet saw that the light was reflected from the residence of Arthur T. Shand, 157 Orange road. Mr. Drouet seized a megaphone which he had got to use as an announcer at the fair of the New England Women here tomorrow and yelled across the intervening space to the Shand home: "Fire, Shand—Fire!"

The magnified voice of the megaphone aroused the Shand family, father, mother, two daughters and a son. The flames had started in the rear of the house and the family found the upper passageways filled with smoke. Clad in their nightclothes, with Mr. Shand leading, the family groped their way down the stairs. As they reached the top step the breaking of a window shifted the flames and allowed them to descend in safety.

Mr. Drouet's megaphone call had aroused the neighbors as well as the visit of the fire department. Nearby lives Arthur C. Eliot, who owned the house occupied by the Shands. Mrs. Eliot, upon hearing the cry, sent in an alarm by telephone and the firemen responded. In the meantime Mr. Shand, with Policemen McHugh and O'Hara, had saved a few pieces of furniture. All the rest of the furnishings of the house were destroyed and the building was gutted and is almost a total loss. It was at first thought that a servant girl who had a room on the third floor of the house had been burned, but it was learned that she had gone ashore and was in a visit. The damage to the building is estimated at \$7,500, while Mr. Shand's loss on the furnishings is about \$3,000. Mr. Shand took possession of the house two years ago upon its completion and expected soon to move into his own house, which is in course of erection.

SCHOONER LANDS A TREASURE.

Queer Story of Woman Owner Who is a Political Prisoner in Honduras.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 2.—The mystery associated with the schooner *Carolin* Vought, which put into this port yesterday from Truxillo, Honduras, became deeper than ever to-day. Five chests of treasure, believed to represent at least a quarter of a million dollars, were found ashore and placed in trust with the customs officials here.

The schooner's manifest says the chests contain gold bullion, but Capt. James Decker, who is in charge of the schooner, with a crew of seven men, says it is not bullion but money, and that he knows one of the boxes contains \$70,000. Decker says his instructions from the owners of the *Carolin* Vought, Miss Caroline Beauchamp and F. C. Griffith, when he sailed from Truxillo were to consign the schooner and chests to the United States customs officials at the nearest American port. The chests were revealed here by the Federal officials and placed in a vault.

Capt. Decker says Miss Beauchamp and Griffith were imprisoned in Honduras after a building in which they conducted a store was burned, but he knows nothing of the charge against them. He was simply ordered to sail for the United States. The man and woman were formerly of New York, he says, and the schooner was bought there three months ago by Griffith and taken to Coxen Hole, on the Isle of Ruatan.

The sailors who heard that Griffith and the woman were engaged in a mining venture and had taken sides with a revolutionary party and that conspiracy is the charge on which they are held. The undergraders took the whole affair as a joke until nearly lunch time, when it was noticed that a group of photographers was lined up in front of the commons waiting to take pictures as the waiters strode out. But the waiters didn't stride out and the student body trooped in to their accustomed seats as the chapel bell was ringing. Jones evidently had let the tip got around that striking wouldn't help any. By dinner time everything was in good shape and the only person aggrieved was the head waiter, who felt a little peevish because the seniors, when they held their dinner, had given him only \$2.

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.

Winchester and Other Towns Feel Two Distinct Shocks.

WINCHESTER, Va., April 2.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Winchester and in several neighboring towns in Virginia and West Virginia early this morning. Houses rocked on their foundations and windows rattled. So far as has been ascertained no damage was done. The two shocks came within a short time of each other and lasted but a minute each. The first shock aroused the people of Winchester at 2:25 A. M. Every house was trembling. A dull roar accompanied the disturbance. The vibrations appeared to be travelling from east to west. A second shock soon followed, but there have been no more shocks during the day.

M'KAY & CO. UNDER ARREST

CLIENTS OF PROMOTERS WANT THINGS EXPLAINED.

Firm Is George L. McKay and Charles B. Colby—Gold and Copper Mines in Alaska and Copper Properties in the West Figure in Their Literature.

The offices of George L. McKay & Co., "stocks, bonds and investments," on the sixth floor of 20 Broad street, were raided yesterday by Post Office Inspector Kincaid and Lieut. Barney McConville of the Detective Bureau upon information furnished by scores of investors throughout the country, who asserted that they had bought mining stock from the firm which they either didn't get at all or had been induced to buy under fraudulent pretences.

George L. McKay, the head of the firm, was arrested and charged with using the mails to defraud, and his partner, Charles R. Colby, was looked up at Police Headquarters on the same charge. McKay, who presents an imposing appearance, said he is 50 years old and lives at 484 Convent avenue. Colby gave his age as 43 and lives at 492 Convent avenue. Inspector Kincaid said that when the two men are arraigned before Commissioner Shields this morning they will be served with Federal warrants.

George L. McKay & Co. had branch offices in Chicago and Indianapolis, and McKay made his headquarters in the latter city before he came here. His mining literature has been circulated in the rural districts in all parts of the country, and the authorities say they expect to have 100 complainants before they get through. Among those already heard from are L. P. Dull of Atlantic, Ia., who says he lost \$600; J. E. Lane of Macomb, Ill., who puts his loss at more than \$1,000; William Hughes of Indian Orchard, Mass., who says he is out \$350, and a mining promoter in Denver, who asserts that McKay sold \$1,525 worth of mining stock for him for which he never got any money. Dr. Francis E. Williams of Goldfield claims to be out \$1,000.

Inspector Kincaid said last night that complaints against McKay & Co. have been coming in for over a year and that he has been investigating the concern for the last six months. One of the men most anxious to have McKay proceeded against for fraudulent use of the mails was Charles Kries of Chicago, who is a mining broker there and was secretary of the Island Bay Mining Company of Alaska, which had alleged copper mining properties in Knight's Island, Alaska. McKay was president of this company. Kries turned over a lot of correspondence to Inspector Kincaid bearing on the Island Bay Company, in which was a telegram sent by McKay to Dr. E. T. Griffin, the company's mining engineer at Valdez, Alaska, on June 21, 1907, which read:

Stop work Knight's Island. Say nothing. Take men to landlocked. Make no deals until we arrive.

Kries asserted that immediately thereafter he and McKay went up to Alaska and saw Dr. Griffin, who said that the property was not worth any further expense. The correspondence from Kries shows that soon afterward he and his brother James refunded the money taken by him for stock purchases and notified their customers that the property was worthless. Kries said that up to this time McKay had sold thousands of dollars worth of stock, but that the money was not turned over to the company, and persons who wrote to McKay asking about the money they had paid him got no satisfaction.

In letters to various persons who wrote to him Kries said that in spite of the fact that Dr. Griffin told McKay and himself in July that the property was good for nothing McKay was sending out letters to his customers, asking the stockholders that the mining engineer's reports were most favorable. Inspector Kincaid also found copies of a small financial paper called the *Shareholder*, in which McKay & Co. were the leading advertisers at the time, which said in an issue of November 22, 1907, that the Island Bay property was being developed rapidly and there was no chance of its being a failure. Inspector Kincaid regarded these statements as conclusive evidence of fraud.

The Chicago Consolidated Mining Company also figured in many of the complaints from Kries and others. McKay and Kries were president and secretary respectively of this company, which claimed to have thirty-seven copper claims and forty-five gold placer claims on Landlocked Bay, near Valdez, Alaska. Kries charges that money for the sale of stock in this company was not turned in by the promoter.

One of the most recent promotions of McKay & Co. is the Equity Mines Syndicate, a \$1,500,000 corporation which claims to have valuable coal lands near Coalville, W. Va., and to be interested in the building of a railroad to the property. The president of this concern appears on the McKay literature as P. W. Dalton of Schenectady, who is described as connected with the General Electric Company. Inspector Kincaid has a letter from W. S. Myton of Amityville, L. I., who asserts that he went West to look up the coal mining property, and what he heard about it led him to conclude it was a good thing to let alone.

Mr. Myton said last night that he intended to put a good deal of money in the company, but before doing so went to Salt Lake City to see his brother, who is acquainted with Western mining properties of all kinds. He says he learned that there are no coal properties around Coalville that are worth working and thought the Post Office Department ought to stop the sale of this company's stock.

Inspector Kincaid said that a new partner in the McKay firm is a Mr. Marr of Philadelphia. He saw Marr at the company's office yesterday and when Marr told him that his connection with McKay had cost him \$8,000 in a short time the inspector thought he had been punished enough and didn't arrest him. The inspector said that Augustus J. Hess, who is now under \$5,000 bail in connection with a stock transaction in Philadelphia, was a partner of McKay until January 1, 1908.

BOSTON WON'T SEE SALOME.

Protests Cause Hammerstein to Withdraw Proposed Production.

Boston, April 2.—Boston will not have an opportunity to decide whether "Salome" is immoral. This morning it was announced that the opera was to be given in French at a special matinee next Thursday by the Manhattan Opera company with Mary Garden in the title role. This afternoon Mayor Hibbard became alarmed by the protests and announced that he would not allow the opera to be produced in this city. Arthur Hammerstein late this afternoon said that no further attempt would be made to produce "Salome" in Boston.

Gov. Draper led the protest against the opera, writing a letter of remonstrance to Mr. Hammerstein. Vicar-General Patterson, head of the Catholic Church in this archdiocese, protested in the name of the Catholics of Boston. He called the opera "an outrage against decency" and said to present it during Holy Week was doubly outrageous. The question was put up to Oscar Hammerstein in New York, who telephoned that if Boston did not want to hear the opera he would not force it upon the city.

THE REV. R. M. GREEN RESIGNS.

Says His Church Has Gone Backward Since Banker Jenkins Died.

At a prayer meeting attended by 700 members of his congregation the Rev. Robert M. Green, pastor of the Sumner Avenue Baptist Church, resigned last night. The church was the one which the late John G. Jenkins, the banker, attended and helped to support. In handing in his resignation Mr. Green said that since Mr. Jenkins' death the church had gone backward and was going heavily into debt. He said that he had spoken of the matter several times, but the congregation had not shown any ready response and he had decided to leave.

The resignation of the pastor came as a surprise to the members of the church and a committee was appointed to try to persuade him to remain. When Mr. Jenkins was indicted in connection with the failure of the Jenkins Trust Company his church gave him a note of confidence.

ROGERS'S RAILWAY OPENED.

Seven Hundred Business Men From Along the Line Greet Builder.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—Henry H. Rogers's Virginia Railway, running from Norfolk to Deepwater, W. Va., a distance of 142 miles, was formally declared open to-day by Mr. Rogers. Accompanying Mr. Rogers here were Mark Twain, Henry H. Rogers, Jr., and Mr. Rogers's son-in-law, Urban H. Broughton. Seven hundred business men from along the line of the Virginia were here as guests of the city and the Virginia Railway.

Rain fell all day, but no planned ceremony was dispensed with. The chief event was the meeting with Mr. Rogers of local and visiting business men at the Business Men's Association. It was the only public appearance of Mr. Rogers except when he went from the steamer on his arrival this morning to the hotel.

The first ship for coal arrived at the pier of the Virginia at Sewalls Point to-day. It was the Danish ship M. C. Holm. She took 400 tons to her bunkers in three-quarters of an hour, which is probably a record for bunkering a ship on the Atlantic seaboard. The steamer Everett will arrive at the pier for 7,500 tons tomorrow. Mr. Rogers and his party will see this cargo go aboard.

COP REBUKES GEORGE B. COX.

Orders Dice Box Out of Commission and Hints at a "Blind in the Waist."

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Maybe the cop didn't know George B. Cox, the big Republican boss, and maybe he didn't care. It happened last night in Foucar's saloon on Walnut street. Cox and several others were "shaking the box," although Police Judge Bode had announced from the bench just a few days before that "shaking the box" is gambling.

Suddenly a big policeman entered. "Put that box behind the bar and keep it there!" said the cop sternly. Then turning to Cox and his fellow shakers he said: "There's no reason why you shouldn't run all your own affairs, but you at a gambling table and you'll take a ride" and again to the bartender: "I guess I'd better drop in about every ten minutes to see that that box isn't kept busy."

Cox's face is said to have been fiery red as the broad shoulders in blue went out of the door. However, he said nothing, and thus avoided breaking his well known rule. The box was put under the bar.

TOOK GIFTS OF MONEY.

Dismissals From Canada's Marine Service After Investigation.

St. JOHN, N. B., April 2.—After an inquiry into the affairs of the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries by Judge Cassels of the Supreme Court, nine officials have been dismissed from the service and there is a decision in the ground that they had accepted money gifts from people with whom the Government did business. The investigations were conducted at St. John, Halifax and Quebec.

Among those dismissed are Commander Spain, wreck commissioner; J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights; George O'Farrell, inspector of lights; C. Thompson-Schmidt, inspector of Government steamers; Capt. Charles Koenig of the Government steamer *Druin*, A. E. Bruehman, inspector of dredging, and Agnes Gregory of Quebec.

In addition twelve engineers on Government steamers are dismissed with permission to reapply for employment after four months, when individual cases will be considered on their merits. It has been the general custom for engineers to accept gratuities from contractors and supply dealers, and in some cases the money has not been considered as a bribe. J. N. Harding, agent at St. John, is retired on superannuation pay.

TUG HITS A SLOOP; SAILORS INJURED.

The tug *Vulcan* struck the sloop *Mary E.* off Sea Gate early last night and the joint owners, Arthur Seitz, a machinist, of 139 Oxford street, Brooklyn; Charles Harrison, a carpenter, of 216 East 117th street, Manhattan; and Daniel Shea, a painter, of 357 Fifty-fifth street, Brooklyn, were painfully injured by the falling mast. The tug towed the sloop to Ulster Park and Dr. Harding of the head Bay was called to attend the injured men.

IMPORTANT TARIFF CHANGE

TO LEAVE MAXIMUM RATE LAYING TO PRESIDENT.

Amendment Drawn by Senator Aldrich Approved by Taft and Likely to Be Adopted by Congress—Objections to Payne Bill Provision as It Stands.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have adopted a proposed amendment to the Payne tariff bill now pending in the House which is intended to afford greater elasticity in the application and enforcement of the maximum and minimum provision of the House measure. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed over the arrangement proposed by the Payne bill for applying maximum rates or minimum rates of duty to articles imported into the United States.

The amendment of the Republican members of the Finance Committee was drawn by Senator Aldrich, the committee's chairman, and the favorable reception given to it by the few in high quarters who have been made acquainted with its terms indicates very clearly that it is likely to be accepted by both branches of Congress.

In the Payne bill the minimum rates of duty are to be applied to the products of all countries for sixty days and applied thereafter to the products of such countries as consent to impose on American products the rates of duty prescribed for the products of other countries which are accorded the most favorable treatment in tariff matters. Countries failing to accord "most favored nation" tariff privileges to the products of the United States are obliged to pay the maximum rates of duty prescribed in the House bill.

In criticism of this provision it has been maintained that it affords no discretion to the administrative authorities of the United States to make exceptions in favor of any country not according the United States the most favored nation tariff privileges. This provision might lead to a tariff war with some foreign nations which for perfectly justifiable reasons are unable to comply with all the provisions of the House bill although willing to accord every privilege possible to dutiable products from the United States.

The proposed substitute of the Senate Republicans is to provide that the minimum rates of duty prescribed in the forthcoming tariff law shall go into effect immediately with reference to the products of foreign countries and shall continue in effect for ten months or one year. During this prescribed period the President is to satisfy himself whether most favored nation treatment in tariff matters is accorded to the United States by foreign countries. In all cases where he does satisfy himself that there is no discrimination against American products the foreign countries involved are to continue to have the benefit of the minimum rates of the American tariff law. This provision leaves it to the discretion of the President to determine whether discrimination exists and does not bind him hard and fast, as the House bill does, to apply the maximum rates of duty to products of a foreign country which through some arrangement may give one of its neighbors preferential rates in certain instances although giving to the United States the same tariff benefits as are accorded to other nations regarded as receiving favored treatment.

President Taft has expressed approval of the Aldrich substitute. He regards it as more elastic and therefore more feasible. With his sanction of the amendment its chance of enactment into law is regarded as excellent. Washington dispatches to THE SUN have told of the proposal of the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, acting on the suggestion of Chairman Aldrich, to create some sort of a tariff bureau. This proposition has not been worked out in its entirety and there is no definite authority for a full explanation of its probable scope. It is known, however, that the intent is not to create any extra department of the Government which will require the appointment of an additional set of officials and employees. All that is contemplated is the utilization in a more effective way of the machinery of existing bureaus of the Government which have to do with collecting information affecting trade and commerce.

Under the proposed discretionary power to be vested in the President to determine whether maximum or minimum tariff rates shall be applied to the products of any country this tariff bureau would be used to gather the information upon which the President would act in the exercise of his discretionary authority. There is no intention on the part of the Republican members of the Finance Committee to endorse the project for a permanent tariff commission which shall advise Congress when and how to make changes in tariff schedules. The suggestion of such a commission is regarded rather as a matter of expediency and is based on the ground that they had accepted money gifts from people with whom the Government did business. The investigations were conducted at St. John, Halifax and Quebec.

Among those dismissed are Commander Spain, wreck commissioner; J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights; George O'Farrell, inspector of lights; C. Thompson-Schmidt, inspector of Government steamers; Capt. Charles Koenig of the Government steamer *Druin*, A. E. Bruehman, inspector of dredging, and Agnes Gregory of Quebec.

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LA TOURAINE SAILS.

Takes No Passengers and Will Be Repaired at Havre.

The steamer passengers of the crippled French liner *La Touraine*, on which a steam pipe burst on Thursday while she was outward bound, scalding two others, were transferred from her yesterday morning to *La Bretagne* and later the cabin passengers who had elected to sail by the slower ship were also taken to her. Twenty cabin passengers decided to stay here until the sailing next Thursday of the new steamer *La Touraine*.

The *Bretagne* and *Touraine* both sailed yesterday afternoon, the latter using her starboard engines, which will give her about three-quarters speed. No passengers were taken by the *Touraine*. It is probable that she will beat the *Bretagne*, which is one of the oldest ships of the line, having been launched twenty-three years ago. The *Touraine's* shattered pipe will be replaced at Havre and she will resume service on the line immediately, as the spring traffic promises to be unusually brisk between New York and Havre.

Herald's Easter Number Out Sunday.

It will be a color illustration of "Herald and Shadow," a charming lyric in word and color, and many other timely features of interest to men and women and children. Order from your newsdealer to-day.

DRESSMAKERS ARE MISSING.

Several Suspected of Knowing About Smuggling Not to Be Found.

It leaked out yesterday that several dressmakers in this city suspected of being members of the syndicate of smugglers that recently had sent into this port gowns valued at \$50,000 have disappeared. The gowns are in the seizure room in Washington street. Sleuths of both the customs service and the United States District Attorney's office found that the trail of the smugglers led to the doors of two dressmaking establishments, which will have a meagre display of Easter finery this season. It is surmised that these establishments were also distributing agencies for local and out of town dealers. Detectives are hunting for the fugitives.

IN THE SALON AT TWELVE.

Picture by a Small French Boy Accepted for Public Exhibition.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, April 2.—Marcel Levaillant, aged 12 years, has had a picture accepted by the Salon des Artistes Français.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. F. DECOPPET.

Chancery Master Advises It in Suit Broker Didn't Defend.

It became known in Jersey City yesterday that in January Master in Chancery Charles J. Roe of that city filed with the Court of Chancery a report of the testimony taken before him last fall in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Jane De Coppet against Frederick De Coppet of Co., 43 Exchange place, this city. A maid employed in the family was named as correspondent. There was no defence.

The Master advised a decree and the papers are now in the hands of Vice-Chancellor Learning for review.

Mrs. De Coppet is the daughter of the late Martin A. Howell, once a prominent railroad man. She married De Coppet forty years ago.

BOY'S AEROPLANE FLIES SOME.

Chas. Hendrickson Goes 100 Feet on a Jersey Farm—Hopes to Fly High.

RED BANK, N. J., April 2.—With an aeroplane of his own design, Charles Hendrickson after several trials and in a light breeze flew about a hundred feet to-day at Middletown, a few miles from here.

As the flight was made under discouraging conditions, the youthful aeronaut expects to make a higher and longer flight soon.

The trial was made from a little knoll on the Hendrickson farm.

FOR DAYLIGHT SALOONS ONLY.

New Nebraska Law Is to Close the Demon Rum From 8 P. M. Till 1 A. M.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 2.—Both houses of the Nebraska Legislature this afternoon passed a bill providing for the daylight saloon in Nebraska. This makes it an offence to keep any saloon open after 8 o'clock in the evening or to open it before 7 o'clock in the morning. Lincoln already has a law which closes saloons from 7 until 7.

The bill was passed in the closing hours of the session by party leaders who became alarmed over the resentment shown by temperance people over the defeat of a prohibitory amendment. Gov. Shallenbarger is understood to have insisted upon the measure and it is authoritatively said that he will sign it.

YALE BUILDINGS CRUMBLE.

Stonework of Several Structures Is to Be Waterproofed.

NEW HAVEN, April 2.—The walls of some Yale buildings are slowly crumbling and unless attended to will be unsafe in three years, said an expert on stone brought from New York to-day to inspect the buildings.

The building in the worst condition is Woodbridge Hall, in which President Hadley and the secretary and treasurer of the university have their offices. The dining hall and Woolsey Hall also are in bad shape.

The expert said that dampness was the cause of the stone rotting. He advised that the buildings be waterproofed. Treasurer McClung said this would be done.

HORSEMEN INVITE VANDERBILT.

A. G. to Send a Team to French Coaching Contest and Be a Guest at Dinner.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, April 2.—The Société Hippique has invited A. G. Vanderbilt, as president of the New York Horse Show, to the annual dinner of the society, which will be given here Monday evening.

Mr. Vanderbilt has accepted. He will send a team to compete in the French coaching contest.

WOMAN WOULDN'T COMPLAIN

When Knocked Down in Broadway by Meter Car—Driver Fined \$10.

Edward Dollard, a chauffeur living at 223 East Twenty-first street, was fined \$10 in the night police court on complaint of a policeman for reckless driving in Broadway yesterday afternoon.

Dollard was going south in Broadway, when at Tenth street he attempted to pass around a surface car that had come to a stop at the corner. As Dollard came out from behind the car a woman tried to cross the street. Dollard veered his car, but the pavement was wet and the car skidded so that a mud guard knocked the woman down. Policeman Rosenberg arrested the chauffeur.

The woman refused her name and address and declined to make a complaint against Dollard.

NEW LL. D. FOR BARRIE.

Edinburgh New Honors the Scotch Novelist and Dramatist.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. EDINBURGH, April 2.—James Matthew Barrie, M. A., LL. D. (St. Andrews), the author and dramatist, received the degree of LL. D. from Edinburgh University to-day.

M'ADOO EXTENSION GRANTED

INTERBOROUGH MUST ABANDON CONDUIT AT 43D ST.

P. S. Board Decides in Favor of McAdoo Franchise and Points Out How the Hudson System May Be Extended Further—Lexington Ave. Reserved.

The Public Service Commission has decided to grant the franchise asked for by the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company for the extension of its tunnel from Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street to the Grand Central Station. Commissioners Wilcox and Malbie, to whom the application was referred as a special committee, presented their report to the board yesterday and it was adopted. All that now remains to be done is to go through the formality of a public hearing on the drafted terms of the franchise. The hearing has been fixed for April 21.

Of more interest than the intention of the commission to permit the building of the McAdoo extension is the part of the committee's report relating to the objections made by the Interborough company. The report intimates that the conduit which has been built under Forty-second street to carry feed wires from the present subway to the Steinway tunnel must be torn out, and it is indicated that the Interborough has no chance of getting the approval of the commission for its extension from the present subway north from Forty-second street under Lexington avenue. That avenue is to be reserved for the subway advocated by the commission, the line known as the Broadway-Lexington avenue route.

The committee's report is important also because of references it makes to the building of other branches of the Hudson tunnel system. It is pointed out that the McAdoo tunnel can be carried north under Sixth avenue beyond Forty-second street and that connections can be made with the McAdoo terminal at the Grand Central Station with other subways on the east side of the city.

Mr. McAdoo would not say last night whether or not he and his colleagues had actually decided to extend their line into the city, but it is learned that in the conference he has had with the Public Service Commission plans